ON TO CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Fort Wagner.

Operations of Our Navy in Charleston Harbor.

Important Changes of Comanding Officers.

The New Union and Robel Fortifications.

THE MONTAUK AND HER SERVICES.

ADDITIONAL REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Our Special Correspondence.

On Monus Islams, S. C., July 51, 1868.

Its have proved the imposion without the co-opy the army upon Charleston without the co-opy the co-opy than the co-op Events have proved the impossibility of a successful attack by the army upon Charlesten without the co-operation of the many. Wooden vessels cannot live within the ort range of Fort Wagner and the other robel batteries upon Morris Island. The irea-clads, then, are the culy which can remain with impusity within range of the robel guns; and good service are they doing day after day and hour after hour in the destruction of the works which have been built by traitors for the defence of treason. The iron-clad at urgent engaged in the cood reason. The iron-clads at present engaged in the good work are the Montauk, Captain Fairfax; the Passaio, Lieutenant Commander Simpson; the Patapaco, Lieutenant Commander Endger; the Catakill, Lieutenant Commander Carpenter; the Weebawken, Commander Calboun, and the New Ironsides, Captain Rowan.

ato penition off Wagner, at a distance of from one thousand to one thousand seven hundred yards, and deliver their shot and shell into the rebel work. The firing from Waghas within the week past become irregular, and at every time the iron-clads attack it the g from it ceases in half an hour or fortyy one gun was observable upon the work, and signs of another could anywhere be seen. The one is night is a ten-inch rifle, and from it they have de some excellent practice. In the attack on Monday morning last only two shots were fired from Wagner, and both or them struck the Montauk, but, as usual, doing no damage. The firing then ceased, and the remainder of the day the fort was silent. The ball, however, is required larly taken up by Battery Gregg (the old Cummings' Point battery) and by Fert Sumter, from both of which excellent fring has been made. In the position usually eccepted by the iron-clads during an engagement they are within good range of Sumter; indeed, shots have been fired at them from Fort Moultrie, and not falling far short. The beach in front of Fort Wagner is cu bow, irregular they could make it lock. The parapet, also, and casemates of the fort look scarcely like mything more than beaps of sand, so much have they been torn to pieces by shot and shell

seen, yet it must be mearly untenable, and the tree of the were in the fort on the 18th of July, the day of the bonbardment and storming, say that the explosion of the eleven the fifteen inch shell was frightful. Burying inceives in the earth, they exploded and dug is es, throwing the earth high into the air au

mere hours and threwn more abot and shell, grape and canister, then any other irea-clad. Testimony to the effectiveness of her shets is borne on all hands. Mr. Giraud, the executive officer of the Montauk, is known as one of the best shots in the service, and he rarely fasts ing the object upon which he sights his guns. It is ight he has not lost a dozer shots in the three weeks

On James Island, over beyond Morris Island, and some teries, which have been erected within the last ten days. The result of the firing upon Wagner has shown how pro bable it is that we shall soon possess and occupy it; and they opened, throwing shot on Morris Island, and ever sear the iron-clads. They probably mount four or six guns each, shough of what calibre it is impossible to

adly his efforts to possess all of Morris Island will soon be successful. The batteries which ne used on the 18th lest, and, indeed, since, will be superseded by works more ive, which he is throwing up three hundred yards in advance. These works if not entirely, will soon be completed. Already they are of such magnitude as to excite the wonder and mimiration of all beholders. The front of the work extends far up the beach, and can not be mere than seven hundred yards from Fort Wagner it will not surprise some if, when this work is finished General Gillmore entirely discards Wagner and turns his attention to a more ancient and familiar locality. His proach from James island, if it was possible to make one from that direction. The lower end of Morrie leland is a busy as a workshop in unloading and transporting gens, carrieges, ammunition and stores. On the sherving beach, ender the bluffs, his men are encamped, and morning and evening witness the company drill and the dress parade.

The whole extent of the beach is alive from dawn to dusk with the men and horses, who are accomplishing the work from which so much a hoped.

From the new work a wharf has been built out upon the beach, affording quite a depth of water at high tide. This has been constructed under the fire of robel guns, as all the work has been since the landing on the island. the accompanying man will serve to explain some of the

points mentioned in the foregoing letter. And so the last day of July passes away with every-ibing promising mocces, though not perhaps as soon as Surely we can well wait in patience and allence for such

auccess as we trust this will prove.

All things are working well. We know that anxiety we feit in Charleston for the safety of the city. Last week there were hanging from the parapet of Sunter, as a pro-tection to the walls, lines of cotton bales. It told us plainly that fifteen inch shot were equal to be desiredtion. But the cotton bales are now gone. Set on fire, as they were, by their own guns, they were obliged to take down, and they are now piled into scorched heaps

Everything betokens a fearfulness on the part of the

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Bombardment of Port Wagner.

(From the Richmond Esquirer, July 25.)
All quest at Charleston to day. There was occasional ring yesterday and last night on the enemy's works on lorres Island.

Morris Island.

The enemy are erecting a new battery about set hundred yards from Battery Wagner. Their worknow are among at by our gues on James Island.

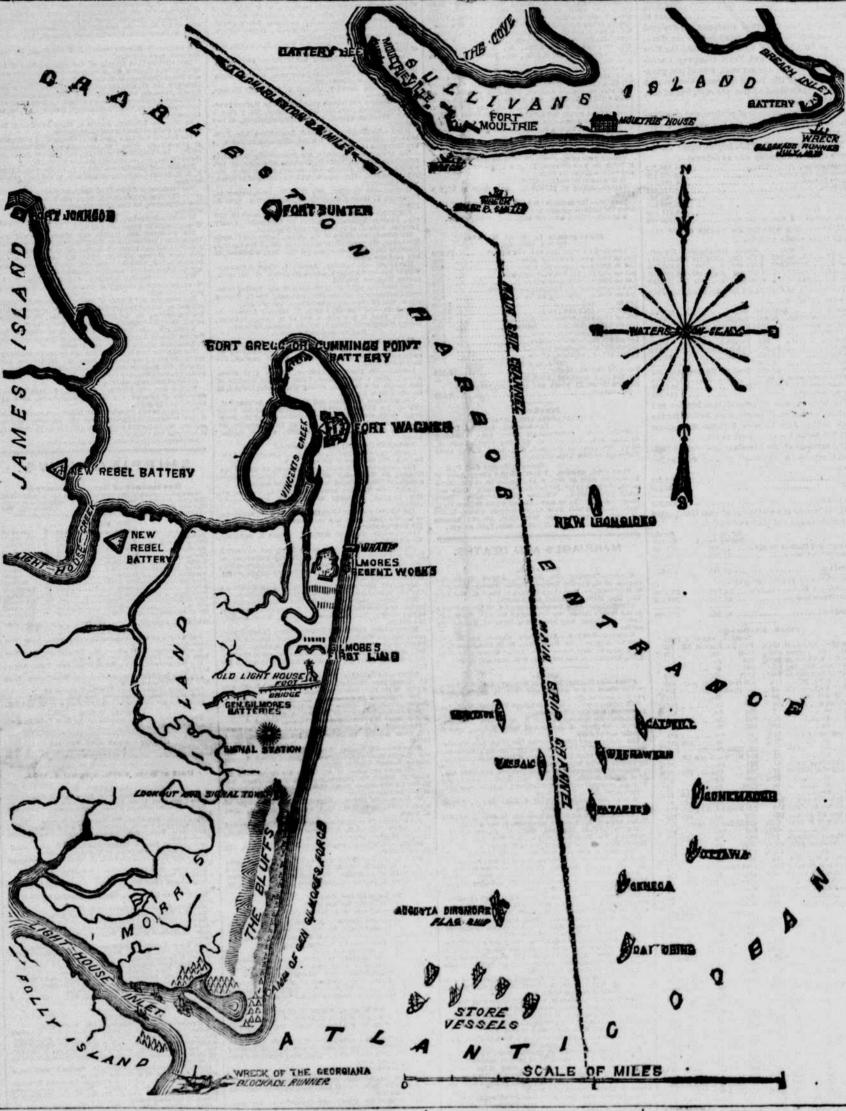
The gunboats and Monitors have been compartitively quiet for the last two days. It is supposed they were taking on ammunition all day yesterday, reversal additional blockslers and transports arrived guntarday—some with troops.

The enemy are supposed to be landing more troops at gatte Folly Inlet, and will probably make an attack some time this week.

Everything is progressing favorably. About twenty seven vessels of all kinds, including the free sets a distinction, are lying below. A few more transportativel yesterday. Some twenty vessels are reconstituted to the control of the

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Bird's Eye View of the Military and Naval Movements at Charleston.



The Situation off Charleston.

Brow the firing heard for the last two days has been from our new battery on James' island, batteries Gregg and Wagner, on Horris Island, and Fort Semier. Very rapid and heavy firing was heard about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night and these o'clock Sunday morning. Our James' island battery has fired steadily, throwing shells and solid abot among the enemy engaged in digging and erecting a new battery about, it is said, six hundred yards from listery Wagner. Our firing, particularly from the James' island batteries, kept the work-mee engaged at this new fortification constantly employed in designing and running away from the shells, An. The only response elicited from the enemy has been a few shots from their land battery this side of Graig Hill. The gunbate have been very quiet.

A small achooner was seen lying alongside of the Iron-side yesterday, supposed to be giving the latter a fresh rupply of ammunition. The Monitors trainined inactive. An additional Monitor arrived on Saturday, making six now here. Several additional biolanders and transports also arrived, some of the latter filled with troops. From observations made it a believed that the enemy landed about two thousand more troops on Sanday at lattle Folly litel. They are also supposed to have landed a number of gons and torses, as they had their sings employed the greater portion of the day during the landed a number of gons and torses, as they had their sings employed the greater portion of the day during the landed a number of gons and torses, as they had their sings employed the protect of the day during the landed a number of gons and torses, as they had their sings employed the protect of the day during the landed as for the troops, and were evidently engaged at some very heavy work.

The core the vessels added to the blockading squadron have the appearance of pries stammer captured from this port—the Hemphis, Arice and Cherokee. They are all palletel lead color.

The general opinion seems of be that we s

the Point Intery this morning. There has been heavy shelling all day.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

CHARLESTON, July 30, 1861.
The hombardment is a little more spirited to say. The fromides and two Monitors took part. Two men killed on our side—none wounded.

The Situation off Charleston.

[From the Charleston Covier, July 27.]

Most of the firing heard for the last two days has been from our new battery on James Island, batteries Grogg and Wagner, on Morris Island, and Fort Somier. Very rapid and beavy firing was heard about half-past eleven o'clock on satorday night and three o'clock Stonday morning. Our James Island battery has fired steadily, throwing shells and solid shot among the enemy ourgand in digging and erecting a new battery wagner. Gur firing, particularly from the James' Island battery, kept the work of the control of the liver on reach Commings? Point, which digging and erecting a new battery has fired steadily, throwing shells and solid shot among the enemy ourgand in digging and erecting a new battery and past of the liver of the firing from the James' Island battery kept the work men engaged at this new fortification constantly employed in deleging and renting a new battery wagner. Gur firing, particularly from the James' Island battery that the shot, are the confidence of the firm the cask.

It is strongly fortified from Stone to Ashiey river, and being some eight miles across, the sitack would be imposed to have been very quiet.

The Reduction of Charleston Impossible.

The Reduction of Charleston Impossible

"Charleston Must Not Fall."
[Noon the Richmond Inquirer, July 29.]

"Charleston must not (all!" says the Mercary. The eyes of the confederacy, of the Yankee nation, of the whole world, are turned now to that brave city with an interest more immediate and more profound than to any other single point of attack. No other success which our enemy could now hope to win would be to exhibitating to him, so proveking (if not discouraging) to we as the capture of the city which was the capture of the city which was the capture of the city which was the radio of secession and nucleus of the confederacy. No other event would be to damaging to our military prestigs in the eyes of European Inomers. No other community in the country—not that of Richmond itself—as of decity and corduity excertated by the beas people who are attempting our subjugation. It is because they are as base that they had the noble only with so intende a The Bombardiment of Port Wagner.

From the Richmend Enquirer, July 26.

All quote at Charleston to day. There was occasional from the enemy's works on the greatest of the property of the company of the property of the prop

Therefore, they have wisely resolved to die before Charleston falls; and "how can man die better?" They nave a gentral commanding them who always possesses the confluence and kindle the enthusiasm of the officers and men whom he leads. The splendid military reputation of Fearuegard stands all staked upon the great struggle. He has identified himself with south Carolina and South Carolina with him; for inn there is no future if Charleston fall; and he had better die with the rest.

fine and South Carolina with him; for aim there is no future if Charleston fail, and he had better die with the rest.

That Vicieburg and Fort Hodoun are lott—that Goneral Le's invasion of Pennsylvania has failed short of the hopes of our people—that the enemy is now pressing on with more investrate energy, in the intersication of an wonted encours, to crush the last strongholds of the "rebelloe"—all these are but reasons the more why Charleston must not fail. Not that the reduction of that city would be materially very disastruct to us, only morally decorraging. If, unhappily, the foul toraders should at last find themselves possessors of the rules and ashes not the city which they hate—for it is only its ashes and roots they can ever win—they would find themselves precedy as far from the subjugation of the confederacy as they are this day. Yet Charleston must not fail. The glorious and bloody resistance he has herestofore made, all her memories of the past and all her hopes of the future, the torrents of rich blood which her mus have already pour of forth from the day of Secentianville down to the last assault on battery Wagner—all admonish her true wors that they cannot afford to sinch now Jaint hey so understand it, our noble brothers. They are wreught up to the temper in which homan maters becomes apperbunance, and can do the deeds of demigods—and this is yest the empt in which homan maters becomes apperbunance, and can do the deeds of demigods—and this is yest the empt in which homan maters becomes apperbunancy, and close at hand.

By order of General Beauregard, women, children and non-combinants are prohibited from entering the city was footing charleston has gathered bersel up for a moral struggle with her direct fee, the will soon be a heap of conders, or else the prouders and most famous city in did the word.

Captain Twiggs, whose gallactry and during in the de-fence of thetas Wagner, on the 18th inst. are approved are commended by all who had opportunities of observa-tion, has been errorsounly described as adjusted general of General Tallisferro. He is supported that organi-stant. The adjusted general of Captain Tallisters, a brother of the brigadies, is blood as well as in during and determined courage and develop to the cause they have explained. Captain Tallisters was distinguished through-set the memorable ordeal of Saturday, the 18th setant, and ecoped calcured.

Arrival of the America at Quebec. Quasic, August 4, 1863. The stemship America, from Liverpool on the 25d via

fr. Jones, N. F., August 4, 1962. The cloamer Pacific went actors on the morning of the I near Bropassy. No particulars are jet received.

Her news in anticipated.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Richardson's Guerillas Driven Into Mississippi.

Colonel Batch in Pursuit of Pillow's Forces.

Wholesale Besertion of Alabamians from Bragg's Army.

Position of General Johnston's Rebel Forces, Me

Mrurus, Tenn., August 4, 1862. Cokese! Hatch has driven Richardson's band of guerrillar, one thousand strong, down into Mississippi, and has surned his attention to General Pibos's forces, which are in the neighborhood of Paris, Teanesses. Fillow is reported to have crossed the river at Paris on Sunday

last with six regiments. One of General Dedge's scenie, who left Tuncombia July 25, has arrived at Corinth. He reports that Hoddy has rent all his baggage and stores towards Rome, Georgia, but remains in Tosomhia valley with almost all

This scout ame reports that nearly half of the Alabamuans tellragg's army have descried, taking their arms, and are in the mountains, refusing to go back. Loutemant Davenport, of the Twenty sixth Missberppi regiment, left Johnsten's army four days ago, and reports that Jobneton with the bulk of his army was at Meridian. were entirely ignerant of Grant's meyements.

The American Dental Convention. HARATONA France, August 4, 1965.
The American Fental Couvention bold its ninth annual The American Lemial Convention held the ninth annual assessor here to-day. About seventy mombers were present. Dr. W. R. Roberts presented in the alsessor of the President. The morning season was occupied in outside thing and electing officers. The following officers were recommon President, J. Tafft, of Chrotomail; Vice Prost. dent, M. W. stoffend, of New Amonde. Corresponding Recording, M. W. stoffend, of New York Recording Recording, U. M. Pierres, of Philadesphia. Treasurer, J. C. Lawrer, of New York is a expected that the Convention will continue four of the Service and the Convention of the Service and the Convention of the Service and the Service and the Service and Service INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLING

Arrival of the Gunboat State of Georgia from the Coast.

The Seizure of the Steamer Baushee, from New York.

ENION SENTIMENT IN MORTH CAROLINA,

from the Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1665. The Phited States steamer State of Georgia arrived here aday from the blockade off New Inlet, which place she eft on the afternoon of the 30th uit.

The following is a list of her officers:—
Commander—Cart. Jan. F. Armetrong.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—S. P. Gillet.
Acting Manters—J. J. Rodgers and A. D. Lattebeld.
Acting Manters—J. J. Rodgers and A. D. Lattebeld.
Acting Manters—Expander—F. H. Hackell.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—E. Fray.
Acting Engine-David Manon and N. Poughton.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Henry Hill, Acting
cound Assistants, J. D. Rodgers and Win. H. Brew;
thing Third Assistants, F. M. Lykes, G. J. Church and
har les Culver.
Acting Gunner—Mr. Harman.
Matter's Mates—Win. P. Mix, lease Halteck and Jan. W.
hock.

tain's Clerk-F. C. White.

The State of Georgia came North for repairs, her boilers, machinery and buil being in bad condition. When she left New Inlet the rebels were still at work to strengthening their fortifications. A Beavy cun has been mounted upon the large sand mound, from which they occasionally fire a shot. Rey also have a bettery ed on Smith's laisted, near the wrock of the steame

The crew of the British ship Panatoe and seven refu goes from North Carolina came North as passengers by the State of Georgia. The Banehee was setzed off New Inlet on the 29th oft. She was in ballant, last from New York, with a clearance for Matamoros. Her captain, who nation for being so far out of the usual track of vessels bound for the Guif, and his mate being known as an old lockade rupper, it was decided to send her North w charge of a prize crew. It may be safely presumed that the Banance ran in in sight of the land and blockading the vessels upon the station, with the intention of run-ning into the Cape Fear river, trusting to his papers to clear him if overhauled, or else he is a sorry navigator

however, not the first vessel taken there with a clearance for Matamoros. No doubt the British lion will set up a delefur how ever this figrant act of Union blockaders. A neu tral ship seized upon the high seas while upon a lawful

reyage and sent into port as a prize!

The refugees escaped from the North Carolina coart by asonboro inlet, coming off to the blocksding feet in a nall boat make the following reports. Hundreds of mes would come off if they could get boats; but all boats, ex-cept a few which have been secreted, capable of carry-ing two persons and not in charge of the military autherities, have been broken up by order of Gen. Whiting commanding that department. By his order any person ound fishing on any of the bays or sounds in that va cinity shall be shot. A strong Union feeding extets among the people. The late conscription takes all persons be tween the ages of fifteen and fifty, and little or no atten tion is paid to physical ability. Union men is large num-bers are in the woods in armed opposition to the conscrippieces of brass artiflery to capture them, a series skir mish took place, the force was repulsed with less of gone. The conscripts are sent off in small par es, strongly rded, and distributed among regime.... from other

The Ram, fron-clad, affoat in the Cape Fear river is a complete failure except for harbor defense. They also confirm the reports of obstructions in the river oee, iron pointed piles, &c.; so that it requires skill ful pilote to run their own vessels through them with

Colonel Spear's Cavalry Expedition to Jackson, N. C. FORTERS MONROW, August 4, 1803.

SAVILL'S BILL, August 5, 1863. News has been received here of the cavalry expedition under Colonel Spear. The cavalry and artillery cromed Jackson, twelve miles from Weldon, near the Regione

rebel advance, and drove them back, capturing seventy prisceers. Our less was two killed and three wounded. We captured sixty bales of cotton and one hundred horses It had rained increasantly since the espedition started. suffered great hardships. Had the weather been fair much more would have been accomplished. The resurre of Colonel Spear and his command is hourly expected.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Proclammation
BY HORATIO SEYMOUR, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK.

Whereas, the Provident of the United States has not apart Thursday, the 6th day of August, to be observed as a day of national thinkegiving and praise for the great victories recently gained by our armies and navies, I. Heratic Seymour, Governor of New York, do hereby re-quest the people of this State to observe that day in the manner and for the purpose recommended by the Crief

Humbly acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty worship, and with heartfelt gratitude thank Him for ear His blessings upon those who have perilled their lives in try and to maintain that Union of these fitates which is minst of our rejoining, let us remember these where homes have been made describe by the ravages of war. Let us offer up our petitions that our people may be aumated by virtue, intelligence and patriotism, and that our rulers may be undowed with window to put down robellion, to uphold the liberties and rights of our people, and to restore the blessings of phace, order and prosperity to our afflicted country.
In witness whereof I have kereanted in my name and

affixed the privy seal of the State, at the cuty of Albuny, this 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865. HODATIO SEYZOUR.

The Raitimore and Ohio Railroad-Reopening Through by the 8th Instant. Harrimoux, August 4, 1863

This road will certainly be re-opened through by the Sth Restant for passenger and freight transit. Itsis of lading, with the usual guarantee, one brismost to morrow, and shippers can rety upon their freights being for warded without delay. The entire line is now free from the augmny and fully guarded by the federal forces.

Serious Disturbance in Town. Memogram, lower inquit 4, 1563.
The Journal this morning has the interesting

head and Union men at South English, Newbox owners beader of the copperheads, won't led. Two others ... their wounds. The copperheads were driven

The Sheriff of Keekuk reached the plant this morning, on route to D. venport our related mandthe number of Sites bundret and West Indiana. perensing their strength conducting in the control of the con pry the adety of their man